中国故事绘
Picture Books of Chinese Stories

Li Ji the Brave Girl

李寄除妖

朝華出版社
BLOSSOM PRESS

作 者

杨永青（1927–2011），著名画家，一生创作颇丰，尤以早年连环画和后期童书插画广为人知，精品众多，曾获国际安徒生奖提名、全国儿童图书评奖美术一等奖。

Yang Yongqing (1927-2011) was a renowned Chinese painter. Among his numerous works, the most celebrated are comic strips in his early years and children's book illustrations later. He was granted the first prize for artistic creation by the national children's book award committee and nominated for the Hans Christian Anderson Award.

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杨永青 / 编绘　李朝渊 / 译

Illustrated & Written by Yang Yongqing　Translated by Li Chaoyuan

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宋朝的时候，福建的一个山村里出现了一件怪事：上山打柴的小孩儿经常失踪。人们吓得不敢进山了。

原来，山里出现了一条大蛇，经常出洞伤人。

About one thousand years ago, in a village in Fujian Province in Southeast China, it often happened that children who went to collect firewood in the mountain never came back.

Although the people didn't know it at the time, it was a big snake that caused the harm.

巫婆乘机散布谣言，说什么大蛇已经成了精，每年要娶一个十二三岁的童女做老婆，不然，就要把全村的小孩儿都吃掉。

A witch in the village saw an opportunity and spread a rumor that the big snake was actually a demon that threatened to eat up all the children in the village and could only be pacified if he was given a twelve- or thirteen-year-old girl every year as his wife.

官府听了巫婆的话，命令村里的百姓每年八月送一个童女到蛇洞去。

The village head believed in the witch and ordered the villagers to send a young girl to the snake demon every August.

有钱人家不愿把自己的女儿送走，就买通官府，让穷人家的孩子顶替；穷人家没有钱，只好眼看着亲生骨肉去送死。

Rich families still had the option to bribe the village head and buy young girls from poor families in exchange for their own, while the poor had no choice but to watch their own die.

巫婆和官府串通好，到了“蛇妖娶亲”的日子，巫婆装神弄鬼，主持“送亲”仪式，骗取百姓钱财。仪式结束后，就把“新娘”放在洞口，让大蛇吃掉。

The witch and the village head had a secret deal. On the "wedding day" of the demon, the witch would be the master of ceremonies. She would make all kinds of scary gestures and defraud the villagers of their money. When the ceremony was over, she would split the money with the village head and leave the girl at the snake pit to be eaten.

时间一年年过去，前后已有九个女孩儿被这样活活地害死了。老百姓凄凄惨惨，没心思干活儿，很多人只得逃离这个地方。巫婆和官府却发了财。

Over the years nine girls had already lost their lives because of this. The villagers were so scared that they couldn't put their heart into their farm work. Some of them couldn't bear it and moved out of the village. Only the witch and the village head made their fortune.

又一年八月到了，该轮到一个叫李诞的农民送女儿了。他有六个女儿，最小的女儿叫李寄，正好十二岁。

Soon came another August. This time it was Li Dan's turn to turn in his daughter. He was a father of six daughters, the youngest named Li Ji and just turning twelve that year.

李寄聪明伶俐，父母都很疼爱她，哪里舍得她去送死！但是又没有钱去抵人，全家哭成一团。

How could the loving parents have the heart to send the lovely Li Ji to the demon! But the poor family didn't have any money to save her life. They were weeping in despair.

李寄说："父亲、母亲，各位好姐姐，你们不要太伤心，我愿意到蛇妖那里去。"

她向父母提出一个要求：送她走的那天，要给她做一篮子涂上蜜的面饼，准备三条强壮的狗和一把宝剑，作为"嫁妆"。李诞一一照办了。

Suddenly Li Ji said to them, "Dad, Mom, dear sisters, don't be so sad. I'm willing to face the snake demon."

She asked her parents to prepare a special dowry for her. a basket of pancakes coated with honey, three strong dogs, and a sword. Her parents had everything ready on the day.

On the day of her departure, Li Ji waved goodbye to her family and neighbors. They were all in tears. But Li Ji was calm and fearless, as if she had planned and hoped for a different outcome.

临走的那天，李寄全家和街坊邻居都一把鼻涕一把泪地来送行。可是，李寄并不伤心，也不害怕，似乎另有打算。

“送亲”仪式结束后，蛇洞洞口只剩下李寄和三条狗。太阳快落山了，李寄把一篮子面饼全倒在洞口，把三条狗叫到自己身边。

After the ceremony, only Li Ji and the three dogs were left at the snake pit. Just before sunset, Li Ji took out all the pancakes from the basket and put them at the entrance of the snake pit as bait for the snake. She also called together the three dogs.

不一会儿，大蛇出洞了，发现香喷喷的面饼，全都吞了下去。李寄趁机放出三条狗。

Soon the big snake came out of its pit and wasted no time in wolfing down all the pancakes when Li Ji suddenly commanded the three dogs to attack the snake.

三条狗和大蛇搏斗起来。李寄也拿出宝剑，勇敢地迎了上去，绕到大蛇背后，挥剑砍下了蛇头，为当地除了一害。

While the snake was busy fighting off the three dogs, Li Ji took out her sword, approached the snake from behind and cut off its head.

It was already very dark when Li Ji came home with the three dogs. The family thought she had died and were crying hard. She could hear them crying even before she arrived at the doorstep.

李寄赶紧上前敲门，说："快开门，我回来了！你们别害怕，那蛇妖已经死啦！"

李诞打开门一看，女儿真的回来了，三条狗也都是活蹦乱跳的，一家人高兴得不知道怎样才好了。

Li Ji quickly knocked on the door. "Open the door. I'm back! Don't be afraid. The snake is dead!"

Li Dan opened the door and was delighted to see his daughter and the three dogs alive. The whole family was so happy.

不一会儿，邻居们闻声赶到李寄家里，听她讲斩蛇的经过。大家这才明白，原来“蛇妖娶亲”是巫婆和官府用来骗钱的鬼花招儿。

Very soon the neighbors heard the news and came to see Li Ji and hear her story. Everyone now came to know that the whole thing about the snake demon marrying young girls was just the hustle of the witch and the village head.

第二天一大早，远近的老乡们都聚集到李寄斩蛇的地方。看着被杀死的大蛇，人们惊叹不已。

Early next morning the villagers went to the scene to see the dead snake. It was huge. They all marveled at Li Ji's bravery.

蛇

文/老猫 凉皮

小朋友，你见过蛇吗？《李寄除妖》的故事中，为害一方、令百姓不得安宁的是一条吃人的大蛇。文学作品中蛇的形象大都残忍邪恶，令人惧怕，但在中国的传统文化里，蛇的形象其实有好有坏。

蛇的正面形象

相传，蛇是有神性的。据说华夏民族的祖先伏羲（xī）、女娲（wā）都是人首蛇身的神。蛇也是十二生肖之一，被人们视为吉祥的象征。东晋干宝的《搜神记》中有一个关于蛇的典故——“蛇雀之报”，故事是说隋侯救了一条蛇的性命，这条蛇第二年口衔明珠来报恩。这样的蛇是不是非常可爱？

蛇的反面形象

这类故事好像更多一点儿。例如《西游记》里写过一个蟒蛇精，它吃人吃牲畜，残害七绝山周围的老百姓。成语“杯弓蛇影”说的是，有个人去朋友家做客，看到自己的酒杯里有“蛇”，他心中厌恶，却还是将酒喝了下去，此后变得特别忧郁，还生了病。后来他了解到，杯中的“蛇”其实是墙上挂着的弓的倒影，病就立刻好了。在这两个故事中，蛇都是凶恶的、令人害怕的动物。

其他故事里的蛇

史书《战国策》中“画蛇添足”的故事大家肯定不陌生。故事说的是，有几个人比赛画蛇，最先画好的人有酒喝。其中一位先画好了，看其他人都还在画，于是就一手端起酒壶，一手给蛇画足。他的蛇足还没画好，另一人也画好了蛇，就夺走酒壶把酒喝光了。这个成语比喻做多余的事，反而不恰当。

宋朝郑文宝的《南唐近事》中有“打草惊蛇”的典故。王鲁是南唐的贪官，一天他收到了民众举报他人贪污受贿的状子。他看后十分惊恐，在状子上写下“汝（rǔ）虽打草，吾已惊蛇”八个字，意思是：在你打草的时候，我却已经像一条受到了惊吓的蛇。现在这个成语用来比喻做事情不周密，而使对方有了戒备。

在这两个典故中，蛇的形象既说不上坏也说不上好。

五毒之一——蛇

不只人怕蛇，在民间传说里，连妖邪都有些怕蛇呢。蛇和蝎子、蜈蚣、蟾蜍（chánchú）、壁虎被称为“五毒”。在端午节的时候，一些地方的人们会在家中墙上贴五毒图，或在衣服上绣上非常可爱的五毒图案，有辟邪、驱毒之意。

和蛇有关的出土文物

我国出土过不少有关蛇的文物。比如著名的马王堆汉墓就出土过上有“人首蛇身”图的帛（bó）画。其他与蛇有关的出土文物还包括蛇形的铜带钩、耳坠，带有蛇纹装饰的陶器等等。

如果你对蛇文化感兴趣，可以周末与爸爸妈妈一起去博物馆，近距离观赏和蛇有关的出土文物。

小游戏

【认一认】快看！下面有一条由成语组成的正在爬行的“蛇”！让我们来认一认并猜一猜这些成语的含义吧！注意个别短语中蛇字的发音哦。

蛇口蜂针

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虎头蛇尾　　虚与委蛇（yí）　　龙蛇混杂　　膝语蛇行

斗折蛇行　灵蛇之珠　　蛇食鲸吞　骇龙走蛇

壁间蛇影　　蛇蝎心肠

【做一做】让我们动手来做一条简单的纸蛇吧！

准备材料：一张白纸，铅笔，水彩笔，剪刀。

在纸上画出一条蛇盘起来的轮廓，再在纸的空白处画好蛇的舌头和眼睛。

给蛇画上花纹并涂好颜色。将画完的蛇沿着蛇身轮廓线剪下来，再将蛇的舌头和眼睛剪下粘贴在蛇头相应的位置。

一手拉住蛇头，一手拽住蛇尾，轻轻拉开，小盘蛇就制作好啦。

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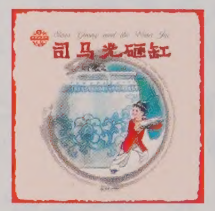

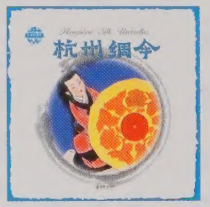

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——国际民间艺术组织IOV全球副主席、中国区主席　陈平

这些故事是中国人共同的记忆，深藏着中国人的智慧……我乐于给孩子们讲述这些故事，更愿讲述故事背后传承的中国文化。

——青少年博物馆公共教育推广人　张鹏

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